during 1987-88 and 1988-89 due to strikes, lock-outs and other reasons; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to minimise the number of man-days lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Information on mandays lost is maintained by calendar years. Based on the latest available information, the number of mandays lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay-offs during 1987 and 1988 is given below:—

Mandays lost (in millions)

Year	Strike	Lock-out	Lay-off
1987	14.03	21.33	3.10
1988 (Jan.-Nov.) (Provisional)	10.87	18.43	2.01

(b) The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States are taking steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration. As appropriate Governments under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central and the State Governments have been taking steps to regulate lockouts and lay-offs under the relevant provision of that Act.

Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in the country

2565. SHRI T. R. BALU:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in the country;

(b) the number of industrial disputes pending in the Labour Courts|Tribunals as on date;

(c) the number of cases which are more than three, five and ten years old;

(d) the number of industrial disputes settled by Labour Courts|Tribunals during the last three years year-wise;

(e) whether the Conference of State Labour Ministers in the recent past took a decision to double the strength of Labour Courts|Industrial Tribunals; and

(f) if so, whether it has been implemented; if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to dispose of the long pending industrial disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) There are eleven Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts in the country, set up by the Central Government. As per available information, the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts set up by the various State Governments|Union Territory Administrations number 212.

(b) to (d) The number of industrial disputes pending with the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts as on 31-12-1988 was 2839. The number of industrial disputes disposed of by them during 1986, 1987 and 1988 was 456,509 and 675 respectively. The number of disputes pending with the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts, which are over three years old, is 244. These, however, exclude the pending cases with those Tribunals at Dhanbad, Jabalpur and New Delhi in respect of which information is not readily available. Information relating to year-wise disposals and pendency of industrial disputes year-wise with the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts functioning under the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations is not readily available.

(e) and (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The 34th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in September, 1983 suggested that the number of present Industrial Tribunals|Labour Courts should be doubled all over the country. The suggestions|recommendatoins of the Conference were communicated to the States|Union Territories for necessary follow-up action. The State Governments|Union Territory Administrations set up Industrial Tribunals|Labour Courts under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the State sphere on the basis of the requirements of a particular State or Union Territory. Informatoin in respect of additional Tribunals|Courts set up in the States|Union Territories is not maintained. They have been addressed from time to time to review the position of cases and wherever necessary to set up additional Labour Courts|Tribunals.

2 Norms have been fixed for disposal of cases by the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and their performance is watched regularly. With a view to reducing pendency of cases, Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are set up by the Central Government from time to time Two such new Tribunals were set up under the VI Five-Year Plan—one each at Chandigarh and Kanpur—and another at Bangalore under the VII Five-Year Plan.

गैस के सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई करने के कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों को घरेलू गैस वितरकों द्वारा भुगतान

2566. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सभी घरेलू गैस वितरक घरों में गैस के सिलेण्डर पहुंचाने वाले मजदूरों को इसके लिए प्रति सिलेण्डर सवा रुपये से दो रुपये तक का भुगतान करते हैं परन्तु इन मजदूरों को अभी तक कोई अन्य सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है जबकि वितरक तेल कम्पनियों से प्रति सिलेण्डर की ढुलाई के नाम पर साढ़े पांच रुपये वसूल कर रहे है और इस प्रकार की दिहाड़ी के मजदूर दिन में केवल छः से नौ सिलेण्डर ही लोगों के घर पहुचा पाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मजदूरों को जो कि वितरकों के पास, कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं उनके परिवारों को शैक्षिक तथा आवास संबंधी सुविधा नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो क्या सरकार इन मजदूरों का मजूरी बढ़ाने और उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राधाकृष्ण मालवीय) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यह सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Price Hike in HR Coils by Salt

2567. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited had hiked the prices of HR Coils by more than Rs. 3500 a tonne during last year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price hike of HR Coils seriously affected the operations of nearly 100 units in the Steel tube industry which employs over 50,000 workers and consumes nearly 1.2 million tonnes of HR coils annually; and

(c) whether due to the price hike of HR coils the demand for pipes and tubes has considerably fallen?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAL LAL FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.